

## END INJUNCTION, IS PLEA OF GOMPER

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peace through a calling off of the strike and adjudication of the differences between miners and operators will not be abandoned. The good offices of labor organizations other than that of the miners will be welcomed, and there is a prospect that such offices may be successful in bringing a compromise that will avoid defeat of the organized mine workers, but in the meantime the Government will not recede one whit in its action and to protect the country from the horrors of a coal famine.

When unfounded reports were published here that Attorney-General Palmer would withdraw the application to make permanent the injunction granted at Indianapolis when the writ is returnable next Saturday the Department of Justice made public the following letter from Edward Keenan, secretary of the Delaware River Shipbuilders Council, and the reply of the Attorney-General.

### Keenan's Letter to Palmer.

The letter to Mr. Palmer reads: The Delaware River Shipbuilders Council, representing about eighty thousand employees in the shipyards of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and Virginia, heretofore loyal supporters of the Administration, at a convention held at Chester Saturday evening, passed resolutions vigorously protesting against the application for injunction against the coal miners by your department. Government by injunction has been denounced in the platform of the political party which you represent and in view of the magnificent efforts of the coal miners during the war, as well as all organized labor, Government should at least thoroughly investigate situation before taking such action.

### Answer by Attorney-General.

The Attorney-General answered as follows: I have your telegram of the 3rd instant advising that the shipbuilders' council has passed a resolution protesting against the application by the government for a writ of injunction in connection with the strike in the bituminous coal fields.

It is true that I have always opposed government by injunction and I may say to you that I still oppose it. Permit me, however, to point out to you the distinction which we commonly understand by that phrase and the facts in this case. This case is brought by the Government, not by an employer, to prevent the whole body of the American people from a calamity almost equal to war itself—not to settle a controversy between labor and capital.

"The food and fuel control act expressly provides: 'That it is hereby made unlawful for any person . . . to conspire, combine, agree, or arrange with any other person (a) to limit the facilities for . . . producing any necessities; (b) to restrict the supply of any necessities; (c) to restrict distribution of any necessities.'"

"By the specific language of the act 'necessaries' includes fuel as well as food. The act further provides: 'That the provisions of this act shall cease to be in effect when the existing state of war between the United States and Germany shall have terminated and the fact and date of such termination shall be ascertained and proclaimed by the President.'"

"Not later than October 22 the Congress recognized that this act was still in force, amending its provisions and imposing heavy penalties for its violation. You will observe that by the express language of this act agreements or arrangements between two or more persons to restrict the output of coal are specifically forbidden and made criminal offenses. The coal strike is of course, an agreement or an arrangement by a large number of persons to restrict the output of coal and therefore is forbidden by law."

### Duty for Miners to Obey.

"It is my duty as Attorney-General to enforce this act of Congress and it is the duty of the miners to obey it. It represents the will of the people of the United States, whose commands are

would undertake to arbitrate and settle the strike. If within fifteen days no settlement has been made through mediation the commission should investigate and make a report, setting forth the terms on which, in its judgment, settlement should be reached, indicating the concessions each side should make. This report should be published and must be made within fifteen days after the beginning of the inquiry.

No provision is made for forcing the conflicting sides to accept the terms laid down in the report. The purpose is to make an appeal to public sentiment in the hope that it would be strong enough to compel the settlement by this non-partisan commission.

The coal operators, while staunchly entrenched in their position and confident of the ultimate collapse of the coal strike, are not disposed to look for an early settlement. They reckon that in the present contest they are dealing with the strongest union in all organized labor. They feel that to permit an undue optimism to pervade the public mind at this juncture is unfair and unwise, although satisfied that in the end the strikers will come to terms and that a more permanent readjustment of the relations between operators and miners will be the outgrowth of the clash.

So far as the actual production of coal is concerned, the National Coal Association authorities are not prepared to make anything like a close estimate. Certain of the active operators insist that 600 tons of soft coal a week can be produced by the working mines in the various bituminous fields with the present force and the slow accretion of dissatisfaction among the miners who already are going to work in the union fields. Officers of the association are disposed to be more temperate in the claims, but the general view is that the going mines can produce more than 3,000,000 tons every six working days.

The weekly production in bituminous fields with normal labor conditions maintained is about 11,000,000 tons, so that the present rate of production is approximately between one-quarter and one-third of normal output.

The National Coal Association found it necessary to denounce statements made in a circular letter made public October 31 by President W. A. Marshall of the Wholesale Coal Trade Association of New York, in which it had been stated that the Association was opposed to the resumption of control of prices and distribution by Government authority.

### N. Y. Coal Dealers Not Upheld.

The denunciation took the form of a letter from Vice-President Morrow of the association to Attorney-General Palmer, and which read:

"My attention has been called to a circular letter of October 31, 1919, signed by W. A. Marshall, president of the Wholesale Coal Trade Association of New York, objecting to the control of bituminous coal prices and distribution by Governmental authority, copy of which was sent to you."

"On behalf of the National Coal Association, I wish to advise you that Mr. Marshall is not authorized to speak for this association. So far as I know, he is not authorized to speak for the bituminous coal producers of the country. To the best of my knowledge the bituminous coal operators are not in sympathy with the sentiments expressed in Mr. Marshall's letter, but are entirely willing and ready to conform fully to any programme of the Government which is deemed necessary to protect the public in the present situation."

The disposition of the non-union men in the free fields of the Pennsylvania and adjacent regions is adverse to the strikers. They assert that the demands of

existing contract run to March 31, 1920, was said to be the stumbling block in the way of scale conferences.

## AID 'APPEAL SENT BY STEEL STRIKERS

Gomper Calls for Support of  
Organized Labor.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 4.—Leaders of the steel strike to-night gave out a letter from the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor in Washington in which the executive council "declared their support of the organizations on strike," and that an "appeal should be made to all organized labor and their friends urging financial support."

"In this contest," the letter continued, "the moral support and financial assistance of all are necessary. Every dollar received will be devoted to the purpose of sustaining the needy and their families."

"The officials in charge of the strike have arranged to open commissaries to feed all who are in need."

"There are 400,000 workers and their families affected. The need for help is pressing."

"Every local union is urged to contribute as generously as its resources will permit, and every member of every organization is urged to do likewise. Every central body is requested to contribute a campaign to raise funds in the shortest possible time."

"In addition to financial assistance union men everywhere are asked to use every moral influence in behalf of the men who are involved in the strike, to tell the public the truth about the strike, and to leave nothing undone that will bring it to an honorable conclusion."

The appeal is signed by Samuel Gompers, president, and other officers of the American Federation of Labor.

Representatives of steel companies in the Pittsburgh district reiterated to-night the number of men employed was increasing, and the Carnegie Steel Company said the finishing mills of the Homestead Steel Works did better last week than at any time since the strike was called, and furnace operations were "normal."

in the day. They numbered 180 men, and carried camp equipment and ample supplies.

Brownsville is on the Monongahela River, the centre of an important mining field, with about forty mines, employing some 30,000 miners. It is on the edge of the non-union mine country.

Many mines are closed by the strike, but almost an equal number not controlled by the United Mine Workers are to be kept in operation under the protection of the troops, it was stated by operators.

GERMAN OIL TRADE PLANNED. BERLIN, Nov. 4.—The Standard Oil Company, it is reported from Hamburg, will soon resume operations in Germany through its subsidiary company, the German-American Petroleum Association. A fleet of tank steamships is expected to arrive soon.

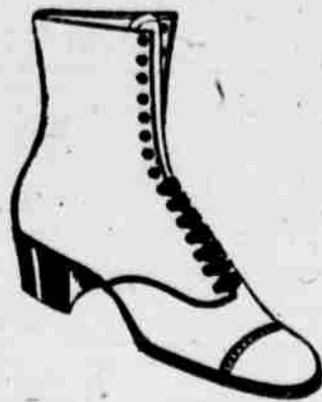
## TROOPS AT MINES IN PENNSYLVANIA

Will Protect Non-Union Men  
Now Working.

BROWNSTOWN, Pa., Nov. 4.—United States troops entered Pennsylvania on strike duty to-day, when a company of infantry arrived here from Buffalo. They were held in their train until arrangements could be made for scattering them through the district.

The troops in command of Col. E. D. Evans arrived from Fort Niagara early

## Bunion Relief Is Worth Seeking



The  
**Coward Shoe**

Many bunion sufferers have given up hope of ever finding a relief from their painful trouble.

"Stretching" a shoe never gives real comfort and it ruins the appearance of the shoe. The Coward Bunion Shoe of soft leather with a bunion "pocket" was designed to fit over the bunion—to protect it from without yet leave it free from pressure or irritation.

If you suffer from a bunion the Coward Bunion Shoe will afford great relief.

Sold Everywhere Else  
**James S. Coward**  
262-274 Greenwich St., N.Y.C.  
(Near Warren St.)

# Sheffield Farms Co. November Milk Prices

WE have just completed a new agreement with our employees which provides a material advance in wages not only to organized labor but to other employees as well. It includes a reduction in working time from seven to six days a week. In addition, farmers will receive 1/2c. per quart more than they received in October.

Public health demands fresh milk every day.

Therefore the Sheffield Farms Co. will require 200 additional delivery men and truckmen to allow each one a day off every week.

Notwithstanding this radical change in the operation of the industry the consumer is asked to pay only 1/2c. per qt. for Grade B bottled milk over the price set by the Federal Food Administration in November last year.

Manhattan, Brooklyn, Bronx, Jersey City,  
Union Hill and Vicinities.

Prices Effective Nov. 5th, 1919.

Grade B milk	17 1/2c.	per qt. bottle
Grade B milk	10c.	per pt. bottle
"Sealact" Grade A	20c.	per qt. bottle
"Sealact" Grade A	12c.	per pt. bottle
Sheffield Certified	28c.	per qt. bottle
Brookside Certified	30c.	per qt. bottle
Buttermilk	12c.	per qt. bottle
Condensed Milk	18c.	per 1/2 pt. bottle
X Cream	28c.	per 1/2 pt. bottle
XX Cream	36c.	per 1/2 pt. bottle
Sour Cream	18c.	per 1/2 pt. bottle

Far Rockaway, Hammels and Vicinity,  
Where Additional Transportation Is Paid.

Prices Effective Nov. 5th, 1919.

Grade B milk	18 1/2c.	per qt. bottle
Grade B milk	11c.	per pt. bottle
"Sealact" Grade A	21c.	per qt. bottle
Sheffield Certified	28c.	per qt. bottle
Brookside Certified	31c.	per qt. bottle
Buttermilk	13c.	per qt. bottle
Condensed Milk	18c.	per 1/2 pt. bottle
X Cream	28c.	per 1/2 pt. bottle
XX Cream	36c.	per 1/2 pt. bottle
Sour Cream	18c.	per 1/2 pt. bottle

Sheffield Farms Co. operates 180 retail dairy stores where you can buy pure, clean, safe milk, bringing your own container, for 13c per qt.

Sheffield Farms Co. is the best equipped milk distributing organization in the World. We know the milk industry near and far, and we know what we offer in milk and service is recognized as standard both in this country and abroad.

We assure the public Sheffield Standards will be maintained and the price you pay for Sheffield Milk will always be a price honestly arrived at.

Come to the Sheffield plants and see how we handle your milk. See how it is pasteurized, see the methods by which heat is controlled, see how the bottles are washed and sterilized, see how they are filled and sealed. You're welcome at any time. We know that a visit will create admiration for Sheffield methods and stimulate a desire for Sheffield Farms Milk.

**Sheffield Farms Co.**

New York

That Civilization  
May Raise Her  
Head Once More

Join for 1920

November 2-11

"Your Heart and Your Dollar"

P. S. If you have any doubt ask  
any boy who went to war

**MISSION GARDEN**  
For Sale by Grocers  
50c per Pound  
Again Selling at Pre-War Prices